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Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

J. BURGER & C. C. KEMP.  
RAIN WATER STRAINER AND FILTER.

(Application filed July 13, 1901.)

(No Model.)

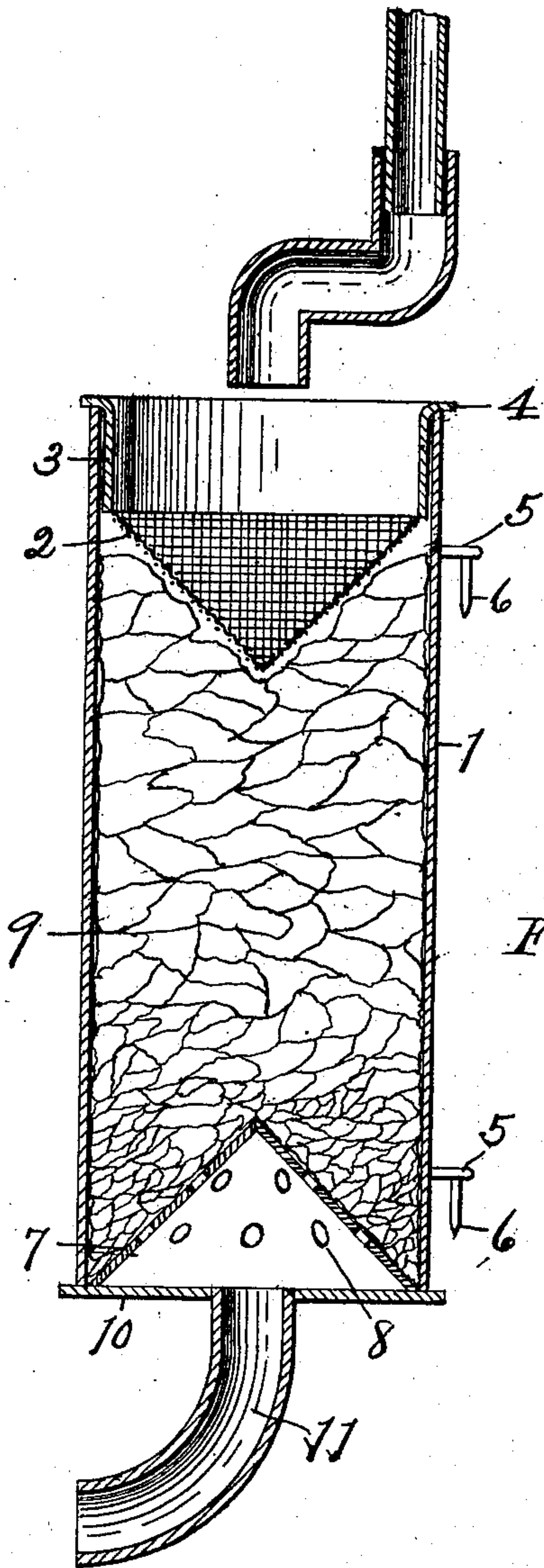


Fig. 1.

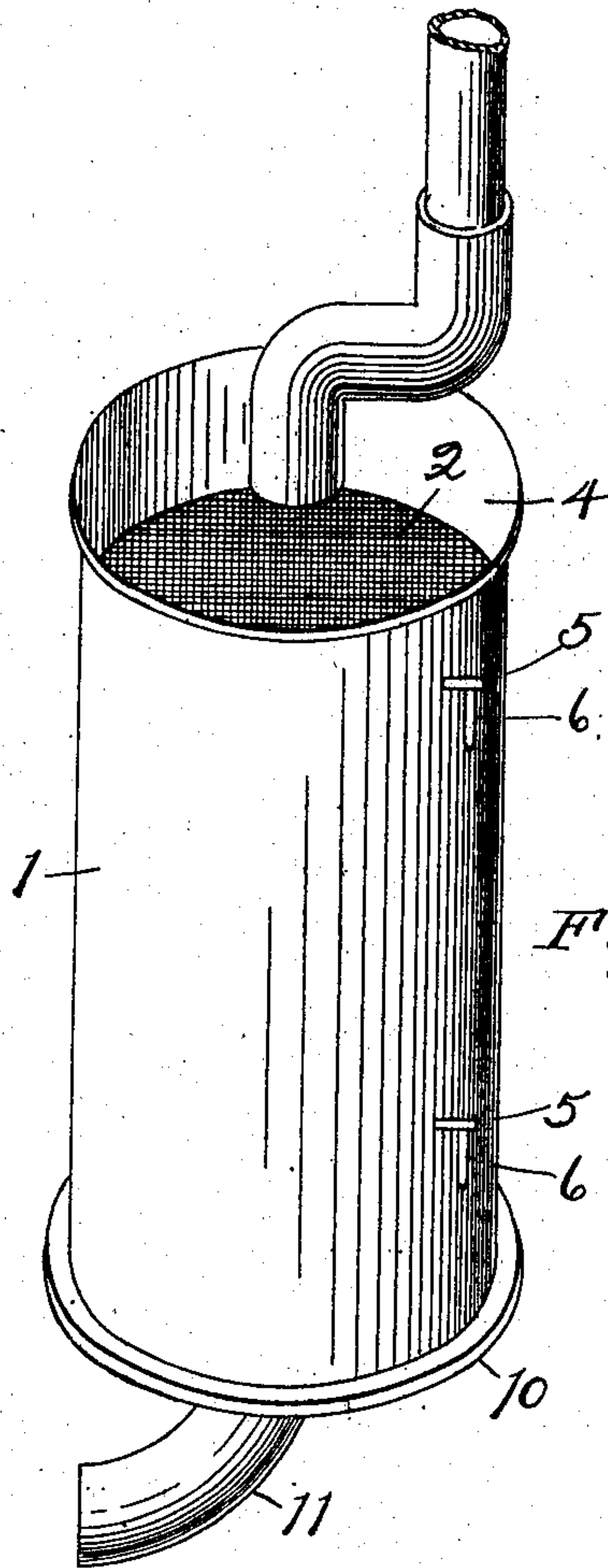


Fig. 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB BURGER AND CHRISTIAN C. KEMP, OF RANDALL, KANSAS.

## RAIN-WATER STRAINER AND FILTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,493, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed July 13, 1901. Serial No. 68,169. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JACOB BURGER and CHRISTIAN C. KEMP, citizens of the United States, and residents of Randall, in the county of Jewell and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rain-Water Strainers and Filters, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a portable combined rain-water strainer and filter; and the main object which we have in view in producing such an invention is to separate or retain all impurities that may be in the water before such reaches the cistern.

Another object which we have in view in producing such an invention is that it is so constructed that when it becomes foul it can be readily removed from the side of a building where it is usually attached, taken to pieces, thoroughly cleaned, and replaced with but little trouble or inconvenience. We are aware, however, that small rain-water filters are in use to some extent and that this means of filtering water by the use of charcoal is not broadly new; but we are not aware that a portable filter has been used such as we have produced and which can be readily taken from its position on a building, taken to pieces, and thoroughly cleansed and replaced as easily as ours can be.

Following the above explanation, we will now proceed to describe our invention by referring to corresponding numerals on the drawings and the specification, in which--

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the invention, showing the position of a fine gauze strainer at the top and a coarser strainer located at the bottom. The space between the two is filled with charcoal, as illustrated. Fig. 2 is a vertical perspective view of the invention, which is constructed round, as shown, the usual length being from twelve to eighteen inches.

1 designates the body portion of the filter. The upper end is open and adapted to receive a removable strainer 2. This strainer proper is attached to a rim or sleeve 3, the top portion 4 being flanged outward and mounted on the top end of the body portion of the filter. We have further provided in the construction of our filter two extending ears 5, as shown. To these ears depending lugs 6 are

rigidly secured. The object of these ears carrying depending lugs is to insert the same into a corresponding pair of eyes secured to the outer wall of the building. By this means our filter can be readily secured to a building without mutilating the walls by driving in nails, the way such is usually secured thereto. This means of securing the filter to the wall admits of it being readily detached and cleansed or removed to another building without marring or defacing the walls of the same. We have further provided a cone-shaped strainer 7, constructed of suitable sheet metal perforated with openings 8, which rests loosely on the inside bottom of the filter, as shown, and over the water-discharge opening therein. The main object of this strainer is to prevent small parcels of coal or other filtering substances from passing from the filter with the water. The space between the two strainers is usually filled with charcoal or other filtering substances. The bottom of the body portion of the filter is rigidly secured thereto. Centrally secured to said bottom is a section of pipe 11. Through this section the water is conducted from the filter to the cistern or otherwise. Over the top end of the filter we have shown a section of the down-pipe conductor with an S-shaped section of pipe mounted thereon. We do not claim this as a part of our invention, but merely show the same as a means of conducting the water into the filter from the down-spout. This elbow can readily be turned at will, so that the water can be discharged from the housetop without passing through the filter when such is desired.

From the above description it can be seen that we have produced a portable rain-water-filtering device which is effective, cheap of construction, susceptible of durability, and easy of attachment and detachment to and from the wall of a building.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is--

1. A portable rain-water strainer and filter, adapted to be adjustably suspended to the outer wall of a building, comprising a body portion, extending ears secured thereto, depending lugs carried by said ears, a removable rim or sleeve mounted on the top end of



the body of the filter, a strainer carried by said sleeve, and means for conducting the water in the filter, and means for the discharge of the water from the filter, substantially as described.

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2. A portable rain-water strainer and filter, adapted to be adjustably secured to the outer wall of a building, comprising a body portion, ears carrying depending lugs secured to said  
10 body, a rim or sleeve carrying a strainer mounted on the top end thereof, an inverted-cone-shaped strainer, resting on the bottom of the body portion, a filtering substance fill-

ing the body portion below the top strainer and above the bottom strainer, and means 15 for conducting the water to the filter and means for the discharge thereof from the filter, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB BURGER.  
CHRISTIAN C. KEMP.

Witnesses:

W. H. HALL,  
N. A. WOOLSEY.